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In the Specification:

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On page 7, paragraph [0024]:

[0024] FIG. 2h is a side view of a wire frame embodiment of a shaping device in a collapsed condition.

On page 16, paragraph [0068]:

[0068] Radiopaque threads might interfere with MRI scans because MRI is extremely sensitive to metal and metal can substantially mask MRI signals. However, if metal markings are made sufficiently small, they will show as bands in an MRI scan. Using metal fibers 0.1mm to 0.05mm to create the grid or pattern by weaving into the patch by ion deposition which could deposit a layer of metal 0.01mm thick onto the patch material. Small tubular strands filled with fatty acids could also be used as ~~be used as MRI~~ sensitive markings. Such strands could be woven into the patch material.

On page 19, paragraph [0075]:

[0075] In another embodiment, the sizers may have a cutting edge which can be used to cut the patch 300 to the appropriate shape. Turning now to Fig. 4d, a sizer 430 is shown connected to the handle 408. In this embodiment, the sizer 430 may have a ridge 432 concentric to the shape of the sizer 430. The ridge 432 allows a surgeon to accurately estimate the size of the opening by placing the ridge 432 into the opening. The sizer 430 may also have a circumferential flange or lip 434 around the perimeter of the sizer to assist in defining the patch size. The patch will typically be slightly larger than the size of the opening. The width of the lip 434 will preferably have a constant width around its circumference, typically in the range between 5 and 8 centimeters. A cutting edge 434

may also be coupled to the perimeter of the lip. In operation, the surgeon may use the sizer as illustrated in Fig. 4d to estimate the size of the opening, remove the sizer 430 from the handle 408, turn the ~~handle-sizer 430~~ over with respect to the handle 408, and re-attach the sizer 430 to the handle 408. The cutting edge 434 may then be used to cut the patch material to the correct size and shape by pressing the cutting edge into the patch material.

In the Claims:

1. (amended) A device used in surgical procedures to reconstruct an enlarged left ventricle of a human heart, the device comprising:
a shaper, having a size and shape substantially ~~equal~~ similar to the size and shape of an appropriate left ventricle, wherein the size of the appropriate left ventricle is less than the size of the enlarged left ventricle, and wherein the shaper is adapted to be temporarily placed into the enlarged left ventricle during a surgical procedure.
14. (amended) The device of claim 13 wherein the wire mesh is made of nitinol.
32. (amended) The system of claim 1, wherein the shaper is substantially ellipsoid in shape.
33. (amended) The system of claim 1, wherein the shaper is substantially conical in shape.
34. (amended) The system of claim 1, wherein the shaper is substantially pear shaped.
35. (amended) The system of claim 1, wherein the shaper is substantially tear drop shaped.

45. (amended) A device used in surgical procedures to reconstruct an enlarged left ventricle of a human heart, the device comprising:

a shaper, having a size and shape which substantially defines the size and shape of the appropriate left ventricle, wherein the shaper is to be placed into the enlarged left ventricle during a surgical procedure.